

natives and is prepared in many ways. It is used in soup and meat dishes and also in the manufacture of candy. Native physicians prescribe it not only as food for children and old people, but the leaves after boiling are used externally to cure rheumatism. Animals are very fond of the fruit as well as the leaves." (*Von Zielinski.*)

43478. BELOU MARMELOS (L.) Lyons. Rutaceæ. Bel.
(*Aegle marmelos* Correa.)

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. E. Higgins, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received October 23, 1916.

This plant is the *bael tree* of India, ascending to 4,000 feet above the sea, and found here and there both wild and cultivated throughout India and also Burma. It finally attains a height of 40 feet. The leaves are trifoliolate and deciduous, and the greenish yellow, nearly globular fruit varies from 2 to 6 inches in diameter, being smaller in the wild trees. The hard shell is filled with a pale orange aromatic pulp, in which occur 10 to 15 long, narrow cells containing the seeds embedded in transparent gum. The Hindus are very fond of this fruit, which in its green state is a specific for dysentery. It is now being tested in several places in the United States with a view to introduction. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 1, pp. 222, 223*, and from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 20.*)

43479. MANGIFERA VERTICILLATA C. B. Robinson. Anacardiaceæ. Baúno.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by the Bureau of Agriculture. Received October 24, 1916.

A very large tree, with gray bark and extremely poisonous juice. Missionaries in the Province of Moro, Philippine Islands, where this plant is native, say that if one seeks shelter from rain beneath this immense tree the water dripping from the leaves will cause him to have blisters and boils, and if the juice comes in contact with an open cut death results. The leaves are in whorls of four, and the nearly oval fruits are about 6 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, with white flesh containing a seed about 4 inches long. For detailed description of the fruit, see S. P. I. No. 34431. (Adapted from *Robinson, Philippine Journal of Science, sec. C, Botany, vol. 6, pp. 337-339.*)

43480. PERSEA AZORICA Seubert. Lauraceæ.

From St. Michaels, Azores. Presented by Mr. William Bardel, American consul. Received October 24, 1916.

"Seeds collected near Lagoa, at an altitude of 500 feet, and at Furnas, on a mountain rising about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea." (*Bardel.*)

A medium-sized tree, found in the forests of all the islands of the Azores, especially in the island of Pico, at altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 feet. The younger leaves are hairy margined, and all the leaves are generally oval with wedge-shaped bases. The fruits are quite small and egg shaped. (Adapted from *Seubert, Flora Azorica, p. 29, pl. 6.*)

43481. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA L. Clusiaceæ. Mangosteen.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by Mr. C. Driberg, secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society. Received October 30, 1916.

"A moderate-sized conical tree, with large leathery leaves, indigenous to Malaya. Its globular purplish brown fruit, about the size of an apple, is